



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Rules to be enforced at the port of Calcutta.

1. All gangways shall be freshly tarred every day and shall be drawn up at night.
2. All cables shall be protected with rat guards.
3. All ships must be kept 3 feet off the dock wall or jetty by means of fenders.

Destruction of rats.

With regard to the suggestion that fumigation of ship's hold should be enforced prior to shipment of cargo, "the lieutenant-governor thinks that this would entail considerable trouble and expense, and he is unwilling to impede the dispatch of business in the port by ordering its general adoption as a compulsory measure. It appears, however, that the precaution is voluntarily adopted by ships' captains in the case of vessels bound for Australian ports, and his honor desires that the port health officer will impress upon all ship owners and masters the utility of the measure and the desirability of its adoption when opportunity arises." (Extract from communication from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.)

Of the two agencies in this city dispatching boats to the United States, one, the more influential, particularly requested the Government of Bengal that its vessels be fumigated with sulphur before loading, and the other has signified its willingness to incur the expense and trouble of fumigation. With the approval of the local government, as expressed in the paragraph quoted, and from the apparent willingness of the agents, it is hoped that fumigation of vessels bound for American ports will soon be arranged for.

Mortality in Bombay—Prophylactic inoculation against plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume, at Byculla, reports, December 19, as follows:

Deaths in Bombay during week ended December 15: Smallpox, 4; plague, 56; malaria, 47; relapsing fever, 4; cholera, 1; diarrheal diseases, 49. Total mortality, 587; death rate per annum, 39.33. Total mortality, same week of last year, 708; death rate for same week, 47.44.

It will be observed that, compared with last year, conditions are much improved. The reports of inoculators show that people are submitting to plague prophylactic inoculations far more readily than ever before.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Cholera in Turkey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, December 21 and 28, as follows: During the week ended December 19, 1903, the following ship was inspected at Naples:

Italian steamship *Thomas*, bound in ballast for Pensacola.